The Pittsburgh Gazette

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PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT-STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET-STREET.

The Editor of this Gazette is sorry to ... to request those in ... to make payment.— ... for subscription will soon be ex... unless a more prompt attention is paid ... disagreeable, he ... the necessity of resorting to com... measures with those who do not speedily ... The Editor still ... to believe, that the inattention to his re... is more owing to forgetfulness than a ... intention not to pay; therefore, with a view ... every one a fair chance, he will wait ... the FIRST of JANUARY, 1802, after that ... desire to be considered themselves at liberty ... with as much as possible to keep a good look out.

TERMS of Subscription for the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.—Two Dollars a year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the residue at the end of six months, if demanded. But no paper will be sent out of the state unless the money is paid in advance, at the Post-Office where the papers are to be delivered.

ADVERTISEMENTS—not exceeding a square will be inserted for One Dollar, and every subsequent insertion after for 25 Cents.—Those of a greater length in proportion.

Lodge, No. 45.

ST. JOHN'S Day will be on Sunday the 27th inst.; the Brethren of Lodge, No. 45, are therefore requested to attend at their Lodge Room on the day following, at 10 o'clock, A. M. to arrange the business of the Lodge.

By request,
ANDREW RICHARDSON, Secy.
Pittsburgh, December 14, 1801.

THE subscribers having closed their partnership, are desirous to have all their accounts settled—they call once more upon those ... and also them to make payment.

DENNY & ELLEN.

Pittsburgh, November 4, 1801.

N. B. The business is continued and a fresh supply of GOODS just opened, by

EBENEZER DENNY.

An ORDINANCE respecting COAL.

BE it ordained by the Burgesses, Freeholders and Inhabitants of the Borough of Pittsburgh, in the County of Allegheny, in Town Meeting assembled the 5th day of December, 1801.

That all Coal which shall be brought for sale within this Borough from and after the first day of January next, shall be delivered in Waggons or Carts the bodies of which shall be measured by the Clerk of the Market; that each Waggon body shall be branded with figures in such a manner as to shew when the same contains twenty, thirty, forty, and fifty bushels, and that each Cart body shall be branded in such a manner as to shew the exact quantity it contains. That the Clerk of the Market shall provide branding Irons for the above purpose at the expence of the Borough, and that he shall receive the sum of One Dollar for every Waggon, and Fifty Cents for every Cart which he shall so measure and brand, to be paid by the persons owning the same.

And it is further ordained, That if any person or persons shall after the first day of January next offer for sale Coal brought in any other manner than as above directed, the person or persons so offending, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of Five Dollars, together with costs of prosecution.

Attest. WILLIAM WOODS, Town Clerk.

Printing for the Press, and speedily will be Published, The

REPUBLICAN BEACON;

Or Memoirs and Political Speculations of

Alexander Fowler, Esq

Brigadier General of the Pennsylvania Militia, formerly an Officer in the British King's 18th, or Royal Irish Regiment of Foot, in which British Tyranny will be displayed in a variety of instances.

Subscriptions are received at Mr. Scull's Printing Office, &c.

Just published and for sale at this Office,

An ALMANACK,

For the year 1802.

Country Storekeepers and others may be supplied at 50 Cents per dozen.

WANTED,

Flour, Beef, Pork, Whiskey,

Soap, Candles, and Vinegar.

A quantity of SALT, best quality, for Sale.

O. ORMSBY.

Pittsburgh, December 18, 1801.

LATEST FROM EUROPE;

From London papers to the 23d of October—two day's later—received at the office of the Commercial Advertiser, New-York.

SURRENDER OF ALEXANDRIA;

Downing-street October 21.

A dispatch of which the following is a copy, was this day received (in duplicate) at the office of the right Honorable Lord Hobart, one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.

Head-Quarters Camp before Alexandria, Sept. 5, 1801.

MY LORD,

I have now the satisfaction to inform your lordship that the forts and town of Alexandria have surrendered to his majesty's troops who, on the 2d inst. took possession of the entrenched camp, the heights above Pompey's pillar, the Redoubt de bain and the Fort Triangular. By the Capitulation, the garrison are to be embarked for France in the course of ten days, provided shipping is in a state of preparation to receive them.

The operations against the enemy's works commenced on the 17th of August.

Major General Coote, embarked with a strong corps on the Inundation in the night between the 18th and 19th of August. He effected his landing to the westward of Alexandria with little or no opposition, and immediately invested the strong Castle of Marabout, situated at the entrance of the west harbour of Alexandria.

On the east side of the town two attacks were made to get possession of some heights in front of the intrenched positions of the enemy. I intrusted the conduct of the attack against their right, to Major General Cradock; and that against their left to Major General Moore. Those two officers perfectly executed my intentions, and performed the service committed to their care with much precision and ability. The action was neither obstinate or severe, and our loss is but small; but it afforded one more opportunity to display the promptness of British officers, and the heroism of British soldiers. A part of General Doyle's brigade the 30th regiment (but under the immediate command of Col. Spencer) had taken possession of a hill in front of the enemy's right. General Menou, who in person in that part of the French intrenched camp, directly opposite our post, ordered about 600 men to make sortie, to drive us from our position. The enemy advanced in column with fixed bayonets and without firing a shot, till they got very close to the 30th regiment, to whom Col. Spencer gave an immediate order to charge, though they did not consist of more than 200 men; he was obeyed with a spirit and a determination worthy the highest panegyric. The enemy were driven back to their entrenchments with greatest confusion. They had many killed and wounded, and several taken prisoners.

On the night between the 18th and 19th Major General Coote opened the batteries against the castle of Marabout: an attack was also made from the sea by several Turkish corvettes, and the launches and boats of the fleet, under the guidance of the honorable capt. Cochrane; great perservance and exertions were required to get up heavy guns through a difficult and almost impracticable country, but the troops executed this painful and arduous service with such zeal and continued firmness, that the fort capitulated in the night of the 21st, the garrison consisted of about one hundred and eighty men, and were commanded by a Chief de Brigade.

On the morning of the 22d, Major Gen. Coote marched from Marabout to attack a strong corps posted in his front, in order to cover the approach to Alexandria: the management of that excellent officer appears to have been able and judicious and were attended with the most complete success; he drove the enemy every where, tho' strongly posted, and in a country which opposed uncommon obstacles to the progress of troops. The French suffered extremely in the action, and retreated in much confusion, leaving their wounded and seven pieces of cannon behind them.

On the 24th, batteries were opened against the Redoubt de Pain: and on the 25th, at night, Major General Coote surprised the enemy's advanced posts, when seven officers and fifty men were taken prisoners; this service was gallantly performed by lieut. Col. Smith, with the first battalion of the 20th regiment, and a small detachment of dragoons, under the orders of lieut. Kelly, of the 26th. The enemy endeavoured to regain possession of the ground from which they had been driven, but were repulsed with loss.

On the morning of the 26th we opened four batteries on each side of the town against the entrenched camp of the French which soon silenced their fire, and induced them to withdraw many of their guns.

On the 27th in the evening, Gen. Menou sent an aid-de-camp to request an armistice for 5 days in order to give time to prepare a capitulation, which after some difficulties and delays, was signed on the 2d September.

I have the honor to inclose you a copy of the Capitulation, and a list of the number of persons for whom the enemy have required shipping; by this it appears that the total of the garrison of Alexandria consisted of upwards of eight thousand soldiers, and one thousand three hundred sailors.

This arduous and important service has, at length, been brought to a conclusion. The exertions of individuals have been splendidly meritorious. I regret that the bounds of a dispatch will not allow to specify the whole or to mention the name of every person who has distinguished himself in the public service. I have received the greatest support and assistance from the General Officers of the army. The conduct of troops of every description has been exemplary in the highest degree: there has been much to applaud, and nothing to reprehend: their order and regularity in the Camp, have been as conspicuous as their courage in the Field,

To the Quarter-Master-General, Lieutenant Colonel Anstruther, I owe much, for his unwearied industry and zeal in the public service, and co-operation, which he has at all times afforded me. Brigadier-General Lawson, who commanded the artillery, and captain Bryce, the Chief Engineer, have both great credit in their different departments. The local situations of Egypt, presents obstacles of a most serious kind to military operations on an extended scale. The skill and perseverance of those two Officers have overcome difficulties which at first appeared almost insurmountable.

Lieutenant Colonel Linderhall, who has always acted with the Turks, deserves my utmost acknowlgements; his activity and diligence have been unremitted, and he has introduced amongst the men order and regularity which does him the highest honor.

During the course of the long service on which we have been engaged, Lord Keith has, at all times given the most able assitance and Counsel. The labour and fatigue of the Navy have been continued excessive:—it has not been of one day or of one week, but for months together. In the Bay of Aboukir on the New Inundation, and on the Nile for one hundred and sixty miles they have been employed without intermission, and have submitted to many privations with a chearfulness highly creditable to them, and advangeous to the public service.

Sir Sidney Smith had originally the command of the Seamen who landed from the fleet; he continued on shore till after the capture of Rosetta, and returned on board the Tigre, a short time before the appearance of Admiral Gantheaume's squadron on the coast. He was present in the three actions of the 8th, 13th and 21st of March when he displayed that ardour of mind for the service of his country, and that noble intrepidity, for which he has been ever so conspicuous. Capt. Stevenson, of the Europa, succeeded him, and I have every reason to be satisfied with his zeal and conduct. The crews of the gun-boats displayed great gallantry, under his guidance, in the New Inundation, and much approbation is also due to the naval officers who acted under his order.

Captain Pressland, of the Regulus, has had the direction for many months past of all Greek ships in our employment, and of those belonging to the commissary. He has been active, zealous, and indefatigable, and merits my warmest approbation. I must therefore beg leave particularly to recommend this old and meritorious officer to your Lordship's protection.

Allow me to express an humble hope, that the army in Egypt have gratified the warmest wishes and expectations of their country. To them every thing is due, and to me nothing. It was my fate to succeed a man who created such a spirit, and established such a discipline amongst them, that nothing has been left for me to perform, except to follow his maxims, and to endeavour to imitate his conduct.

This dispatch will be delivered to your Lordship by Colonel Abercromby, an officer of considerable ability, and worthy of the great name which he bears. He will one day, I trust, emulate the virtue and talents of his never sufficiently to be lamented father.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

J. HELY HUTCHINSON.
Lieutenant-General

The Right Hon. Lord Hobart, &c. &c. &c.

WASHINGTON CITY, *December 11.*

The budget that accompanied the President's message on Tuesday will probably make 3 or 400 pages octavo. It was moved that 500 copies of the message and of the documents should be printed for the use of the members. The motion, as it respected the message, was carried. Mr. Bayard thought it would be unnecessary to print more than 150 of the documents, for the use of the house. We had begun a system of economy, it would comport with this economy to print only such numbers as would be useful to the members, &c.

Mr. Giles. There had been a contest in the former house to *see who should spend most*, he hoped the contest would rather now be to see who should save most; he meant to practice economy, but not the economy of withholding information from the people. The printers of newspapers would be obliged to publish those documents by piece-meals: the public could not have them soon enough; nor be so well able to judge of them, published in this disjointed manner. He hoped 500 would be printed.

Mr. Bayard treated the uncandid and unjust suggestion of Mr. Giles relative to a pretended former want of economy, with a dignified silence. Mr. B. observed, that 150 copies were sufficient for the members: that these documents must be communicated to the public in general, through the channel of newspapers. How, Mr. B. asked, are the gentleman's constituents to obtain a knowledge of these documents, by being in possession of two or three copies, rather than one? For his part he was sure that his constituents (60 thousand) would lack much information, if two or three copies were to supply the whole of them: if information at large was the object 100,000 copies would be insufficient; if attention were paid to economy, and the answering of every useful purpose, 150 would be printed.

The motion for 500 was carried.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, *December 8.*

Mr. Nicholson offered a resolution, the purport of which was, to request the Secretary of the Treasury to lay before this house a statement of the accounts of Timothy Pickering, Esq. late Secretary of State—Mr. Nicholson observed that he conceived this measure necessary, on account of the clamor that had been raised, the publications of various newspapers and the agitation of the public. He considered it as a duty due to his constituents to give them complete satisfaction on this subject. Mr. Nicholson was one of the committee appointed to examine the accounts of the Treasurer, the last session. He did not think that committee authorised to attend any other than the Treasurer's accounts, and the mode of keeping them. He hoped, for the reasons

before mentioned, and for the entire satisfaction of all, that the resolution would be adopted.

Mr. Griswold rose. He observed that he also was a member of that committee: that he differed much from the gentleman last up, relative to the powers of that committee: he believed that committee were authorised to examine *all* the accounts of the Treasury: that Mr. Pickering's accounts were examined, and that the vouchers were also examined; a certain bundle of papers excepted, which the committee were informed were vouchers on a particular account, but which the committee tho't it too tedious to critically investigate as they were knowing to the appropriations. ——Mr. Griswold thought the argument of present alarm or public agitation futile, as that clamor had existed previous to the investigation of the committee a year since: that it was needless to investigate those accounts again and again: it would employ their whole time. But he wished particularly to know the gentleman's *object*: something appeared to be in view which he could not understand; he wished the gentleman fully to explain himself——Mr. G. conceived that it did not come within the precinct of the duties of the house to settle the accounts of Mr. Pickering; that house was not a board for that purpose. Mr. G. had no objections, other than on the grounds of inconsistency, to this resolution.

Mr. Nicholson in reply. The gentleman and himself differed as to the power of the committee that had attended to the investigation of the Treasury accounts; he believed they were not authorised to enter an enquiry whether all the monies received by Col. Pickering were property appropriated; this was his object, he had been informed, of late, that Mr. Pickering had in some instances appropriated more money than he was allowed, and had sometimes appropriated money to purposes, tho' public purposes, otherwise than ordered; it was his wish that the house should adopt some regulations in these matters, not leaving appropriations discertionary with officers, and the better to enable the Comptroller to settle his accounts. He was sensible of the impossibility of their making a thorough investigation, and that they must trust to the Treasury for information; but that when the attention of the people was called to particular characters in this manner, it was their duty to satisfy them; he did not wish to single out Mr. Pickering alone; he wished equal reference to others. The proposed resolution was not on account of any doubts in his mind; *he did not entertain the least suspicion that Mr. Pickering had ever appropriated to his own use or defrauded the public of a single dollar; he believed him to be a man of irreproachable honesty and integrity*; but the report of the former committee did not say enough. [This is highly honorary to Mr. Nicholson. We wish every member were equally candid and honest in their confession of facts, the truth of which we believe not one of them doubts: yet how many, (a just indignation pricks us) how many joy in having their constituents believe that Mr. Pickering, Mr. Dayton, &c. have been defaulters and defrauders: how many glory in the murder of that loftier reputation, towards which they can never reach. Duane stood back of Mr. Nicholson, in the lobby; and tho some slight addition might have been made to his natural hideousness of vissage, he bore a frown of general scorn and condemnation with all in that triple brass which usually distinguishes this lame imitation of humanity.]

Mr. Griswold. He presumed it very probable that there had been occasionally excess of appropriations; every man acquainted with public business knew that the public service would have often suffered had not this been the case; most members knew how often this had happened, and how often Congress had justified, and granted, *afterwards*, this excess of appropriation: laws cannot always tofich contingencies: it had often been the case in the office of the Secretary at War; Congress afterwards made up the expenditure, the excess appearing fairly and necessarily applied: so may it have been in the office of Secretary of State.

[Resolution put off till Monday next.]

WEDNESDAY, *December* 9.

The house were this day employed in attending to different petitions, of a nature uninteresting to the public.

THURSDAY, *December* 10.

A message was received from the Senate, informing the house that they had made choice of a Chaplain, Rev. Doctor Gant.

Mr. S. Smith presented a resolution, that the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to lay before the house a schedule of the goods, wares and merchandize imported into the United States.—Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Mitchell (of N. York) presented a petition from sundry aliens residing in New-York, the purport of which was to alter the law concerning naturalization. This petition, and another presented by the same gentleman on the same subject, were referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the union, to whom was referred that part of the President's message which related to the same subject.

A committee of seven were appointed to enquire whether any and what alterations were necessary in the laws concerning Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

The house made choice of the Rev. Mr. Parkinson, as Chaplain.

MONDAY, *December* 14.

Mr. Davenport, chairman of the committee of revisal and unfinished business, made a report in part, which was ordered to be printed for the use of the members.

Mr. Griswold moved to take up that part of the report which related to extending the time for the refugees from Canada and Nova Scotia to present their claims for land, and refer it to the committee of claims.

Mr. J. C. Smith opposed a reference to that committee. As they had so much business to attend to, he thought it should be referred to a select committee.

Mr. Griswold's motion was put and carried, 49 in favour of it, 33 against it.

Mr. Nicholson called up the resolution he laid on the table on Tuesday last, that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to lay before the house an account of monies received by Timothy Pickering, as a public officer, and Mr. Pickering's accounts of disbursements—He proposed an amendment so as to make it more general.

Mr. Bacon had disapproved of the resolution when it appeared to be pointed at a particular officer. He had no objection to an enquiry whether monies drawn from the treasury had been regularly applied to the object for which they were appropriated, and that they consider what farther provisions are necessary on that subject.

Mr. Bayard was not opposed to enquiring how public monies have been disbursed; but he would like the resolution to extend to all former Secretaries as well as Mr. Pickering. On an examination of their accounts it may be found that the disbursements have not been quite according to law, but these instances were the result of necessity and the public interest would suffer if they did not act in that manner. He believed the heads of all the Departments had done business in the same way. He approbated the conduct of the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Nicholson) as evincing great candour, when he declared it as his opinion that Mr. Pickering had only misapplied the public money by using for one purpose what had been appropriated for another, and that Mr. P. had not used any of the public money for himself.—This declaration did the gentleman great credit. It was true the public mind had been agitated on this subject and that by the most infamous and abominable slanders, Mr. Pickering had been charged with applying the public monies in a manner inconsistent with integrity and dishonourable to government. He hoped from this declaration of the gentleman all false impressions would be effaced, and it would be manifest all the noise which had been made on this subject originated, to say the most of it, in a misapplication of public money. All the heads of departments had acted in the same manner, nor could they act otherwise without doing great injury to the public. If the subject was made to comprehend all the former Secretaries it would have his concurrence.

Mr. Nicholson said he made the resolution general that it might also extend to the Secretaries of War and of the Navy, though their accounts cannot be so thoroughly enquired into as those of the Secretary of State. If the house chose to go back to former Secretaries, he should have no objection. The accounts of Mr. Pickering's predecessor, (Mr. Randolph) had been settled, and a suit was now depending for the balance due from him. His views were not to go farther back than the late Secretary.

Mr. Giles observed, that he endeavoured to commence a system of enquiry at an early period, when it met with much disrespect, being approved of but by few; he was pleased to see so many in favour of it at this time. The disbursements of the public money were all important to the people. He approved the general terms of the resolution as they freed it from an appearance of partiality.—He hoped they had now met to legislate for public utility, that all calumnies would be dismissed, and that they would confine themselves to an enquiry after truth. He did not wish to throw out any imputation against any public officers; but he believed officers had proceeded upon a practice dangerous to the public welfare. He trusted all the doors of information would now be opened, and that every calumny that could be framed would be dispersed. It was his wish to enquire into the origin of the practice of which they complained. He disregarded what particular officer ranked high in the public estimation, it was the duty of that house to see the money properly applied, and they should pursue such means as would enable them to come at the truth of matters. He hoped a similar resolution would become one of the standing rules of the house, and that they should every session review the expenditures. It would then be an easy matter, and be done without exciting that sensibility which is now generally seen when a motion of this kind is made. This mode is necessary that proper checks may be applied to the public expenditures.

Mr. Mitchell was well pleased with the alteration in the resolution. In its original shape when an old useful officer and a respectable man was pointed at, he felt reluctant in entering upon it. He knew not how the business of the departments had been conducted; but as calumnies and slanders had been spread abroad, it was the duty of the house to protect those who come forward in the van of the government. By the operation of this resolution calumniators will be detected and the people satisfied. If the plan of doing business has been wrong, this house will know it and apply a corrective. He did not believe there was any ground for a charge of corruption in Col. Pickering. It might be found that there was an allowable departure from the strict letter of the law; but if nothing had been lost or squandered there is no criminality. He was pleased that the resolution had been general; for upon enquiry they would know whether the different officers in their modes of doing business had fallen into irregularities. He understood the Comptroller had difficulties in passing some accounts, because the expenditures were not according to the letter of the law.

The object of this enquiry is twofold, to ascertain how things have been conducted and to adopt measures for preventing future irregularities. It was necessary to enquire into the management of the different departments that they may provide for a faithful application of money to every specific purpose as intended by the appropriation. By this procedure those who have been slandered will be rescued from their traducers.

Mr. Bacon could see no reason for bringing Mr. Pickering or any other officer particularly into view, that they might be pointed at. If the object be general and relate to the faithful distribution of public money, that those who have discharged their duty with integrity may receive the praise of this house and the public, which is the highest reward of public officers, he hoped the resolution would prevail.

Mr. Bayard said, all will agree it is of importance that the public expenditures be enquired into. He thought the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Giles) was not correct in saying such resolutions were formerly treated with disrespect. He recollected an instance which occured before he had the honor of a seat in that house, when a committee was appointed, in consequence of a resolution offered by that gentleman, with a view to enquire into accounts of a certain officer; and according to the statements of the newspapers even that gentleman gave his assent to the favorable report which the committee made. If any instance had existed when such a resolution was treated with disrespect, it was not in his recollection. He did not know that he should have any objection to the general resolution hinted at by the gentleman from Virginia; but he believed occurences would take place in so extensive a country as this, when imperious circumstances would compel officers to deviate from a strict compliance with specific appropriations. Officers in making out their statements cannot foresee every expenditure that will be necessary. Necessity will introduce the practice complained of by some gentleman. He believed there was no instance in which an officer had exceeded the aggregate appropriation for his department. They only took the surplus money appropriated for one object and applied it where there was a deficiency. If this could be altered he would have no objection; but he thought such a restriction would do more harm than good. Now officers act upon a greater responsibility than they would if tied down by strict appropriations, nor did he apprehend any injury from continuing to do business on the old plan. An instance had occurred a short time past where great delay, inconvenience and expense would have ensued without resorting to this plan. In carrying into effect the treaty with Spain, respecting our Southern boundary, the appropriation ran out while the commissioners and their attendants were in the wilderness. Would gentleman say they ought to have stopped running the line and waited until congress met and made a further appropriation? The secretary of state very properly took money that remained unexpended and applied it to this object by which a great public saving was affected. The statement of the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Nicholson) was perfectly correct when he said Col. Pickering had never expended a farthing of the public money of his department but for the public service. He believed the committee would be compelled by the resolution as it now stood, to enquire into all former expenditures of public money and therefore proposed an amendment which was to confine the enquire to the expenditures of the late and preceding secretaries of state.

Mr. Giles was pleased with calmness that had appeared during the present discussion and hoped it would continue through the session. The gentleman from Delaware was not correct when he stated that no disrespect had been shown on a former occasion. With respect to the statements the gentleman had seen in Newspapers relative to his assent to the report of the committee appointed to the resolution alluded to, he never had yielded his assent or was satisfied with the conduct of the then Secretary of the Treasury. The result of their enquiry may yet be seen and the present resolution will take back the enquiry to that time. He allowed that imperious circumstances may at times occur when it would be necessary to deviate from a strict compliance with specific appropriation; but when it did occur it ought to be laid before the next session of the legislature. Without this is done instances will be unnecessarily multiplied. He would defer farther observations until a report by the proposed committee should be made.

He would make one more observation before he set down. The first Secretary of the Treasury (Mr. Hamilton) was three years in drawing certain monies from Holland, which were the foundation of the Bank of the United States and this was known but to a few chosen friends and was never in all that time laid before Congress.

Mr. Claiborne wondered that any sensibility should be excited by a call upon officers to account for the public monies intrusted to them. There was a part of the constitution which forbid the expenditures of money unless appropriated by law. He would never agree for the government itself to go contrary to the constitution. If officers have gone contrary to law it is no calumny to expose it. The legislature is accountable to the people, the officers to the legislature. They had all sworn to support the constitution. The object of the resolution was only to enquire into the expenditures. He concurred with his colleague that it would be best that every session should examine the expenditures, yet he wished the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Delaware should prevail.

The question on the resolution was put and carried, and referred to a committee of seven.

A letter was read from the Secretary of the Treasury. It was accompanied with a statement of the appropriations necessary for the year 1802—also, a statement of the public expenditures for one year preceding October 1, 1801—On motion of Mr. Randolph, they were referred to the committee of ways and means and ordered to be printed for the use of the members.

On motion of Gen. S. Smith the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the union. Mr. Morris took the chair. General Smith observed, that from the President's message it appeared we were in a state of peace with all the commercial nations of the world—It will be wise for us to enquire what will be our commercial situation, in a time of peace. It will be necessary to pay attention to the carrying trade, and provide against the regulations of Britain and France.

At an early period of our government it was deemed wise to lay a greater duty on foreign vessels and on goods imported in them, than on our own vessels and imports in them.

This measure has been very beneficial to our commerce. By our treaty with Britain she was allowed to lay countervailing duties, and he believed she had already exceeded the treaty allowance. He believed it would be wise for us from the extent of our capital, the number of our ships and the industry and enterprise of our citizens to enter into a fair competition with commercial nations, on equal terms. He thought it would therefore be good policy to repeal the discriminating duties, and with this view proposed a resolution to the following purport—

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to repeal the discriminating duties, and that the law go into effect as soon as the President receive information that other countries have taken off their countervailing duties. The resolution was to lie for consideration.

Mr. Giles said among various topics of the President's message that of the new census was mentioned. He wished the ratio of representation established as soon as possible. The legislatures of some of the states are now in session and if it was not determined before they adjourned, it would occasion considerable expence and trouble.

He offered the following resolution:—

Resolved that the apportionment of representatives among the several states according to the second census ought to be at the rate of one for every 33,000, which was put and carried.

General S. Smith said our situation in respect to the Barbary powers required early attention. He proposed a resolution on the subject—Resolved, that it is expedient to authorise the president by law more effectually to protect the commerce of the United States against the Barbary powers.

Mr. Nicholson moved to amend it by striking out the words *more effectually*. At the request of Mr. Giles it was permitted to lie on the table until to-morrow.

Mr. Mitchel offered the following resolution; Resolved that the laws respecting naturalization ought to be revised and that a committee be appointed for that purpose.

Mr. Giles wished to bring the subject fully before the committee and moved to insert after be revised the words *and amended*, which was agreed to.

Mr. Gregg said the subject was before the last Congress and reported upon but postponed—The committee of revisal had mentioned it. The object of the mover of the resolution would perhaps be answered by reviving that bill.

Mr. Mitchel did not know what was in that bill, but he thought it would rather aid than impede the resolution.

The resolution was put and carried.

The committee rose and reported progress.

On motion of Mr. Davis a committee of 5 was appointed to enquire into the expediency of extending the time for those holding land warrants to locate them, and in what cases the Secretary at war should issue duplicates when the originals were lost, destroyed or obtained by fraud.

Several petitions were presented and read and then the house adjourned.

BOSTON, *December* 9.

FROM EUROPE.

By the Harlequin, arrived yesterday from Liverpool, we have received London files to the 30th October. They are literally filled with details of fetes, illuminations, cannon firing, bon fires and other demonstrations of joy, on ratification of the preliminaries of peace, as much as the Paris papers are: and of arrangements for the introduction of pacific order of things.

The neutral powers of the North, at the date of the last accounts, were beginning to feel effects of peace, in the diminution of the price of their merchandize, &c. and while the English, French and Dutch were exulting in the prospect of extended commerce and increasing manufactures, their harps were hung on willows, and they were saying with the frogs in the fable, "*What is joy to you is death to us.*"

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 15.

Captain Smith in the ship Superior, arrived at Charleston in 31 days from Gibralter, informs, that before he left Gibralter, dispatches had been received there by one of the captains of the Tripolitan cruisers, which were blockaded there by the American squadron, from the Bey of Tripoli, directing his admiral to offer terms of peace to commodore Dale. As the admiral was not there, captain Smith did not learn whether commodore Dale had been applied to by the captain; but it was generally supposed the Bey was sick of his warfare, and was willing to accommodate things on almost any terms.

Capt. S. further informs, a little time before he sailed, capt. Dale, being with the frigate President in Algesiras Road, sent a boat with a lieutenant and eleven men to Gibraltar, to offer such American vessels as were there a convoy up the Straits; on her return the boat was upset, and every soul perished. Commodore Dale requested capt. Smith to make this unfortunate event known.

LETTER.

From the President of the United States, to Capt. Sterritt.

SIR,

The Secretary of the Navy, the regular organ for the present communication, being absent from the seat of government for causes which may detain him for some time, I do myself the pleasure without further delay, of expressing to you on behalf of your Country, the high satisfaction inspired by your conduct in the late engagement with the Tripolitan cruiser captured by you. Too long for the honour of nations, have those barbarians been suffered to trample on the sacred faith of treaties, on the rights and laws of human nature. You have shewn to your Countrymen, that that enemy cannot meet bravery and skill united—in proving to them, that our past condescensions were from a love of peace, not a dread of them. You have deserved well of your Country, and have merited the high esteem and consideration of which I have now the pleasure of assuring you.

TH: JEFFERSON.

LIEUTENANT STERRETT'S ANSWER.

Baltimore, *December* 3, 1801.

SIR,

I do myself the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of the 1st instant.

It has been my greatest ambition to discharge my duty as an officer of the American navy, at all times, with promptness and fidelity; and to have received my country and your excellency's approbation of the late conquest over a faithless and barbarian enemy, achieved by the valour and good conduct of the officers and crew I had the honor to command, is a reward which I estimate beyond my merits; but of which I shall ever cherish a grateful recollection, particularly for the very flattering manner in which your excellency has been pleased to convey it.

I have the honor to be
with profound respect
your excellency's
obliged humble servant,
ANDREW STERRETT,
Lieut. and commander of the United States Schooner Enterprize.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY EVENING, *December* 25, 1801.

The Editor respectfully presents the compliments of the Season to his Subscribers.

SAMUEL KING, Esq. member of the State Senate for the district now composed of the counties of Fayette and Greene, has resigned his seat in that body. An election to fill the vacancy is to be held on the 5th of January next. We are sorry to see men of approved virtue and talents retiring from public employment at this important time.

For the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

The triumph of Republicanism has been completely displayed in the election of public functionaries, and every republican will rejoice at the prospect opened by the speech of our philosophic and republican President; who disdaining all former rules, maxims, precedents, and forms, sets out on new ground and proceeds to correct past errors, undo former misdoings, and for the first time put a just construction on the constitution. It is true, General Washington who first put the government in operation, having been at the making of the constitution, might have known more of its principles and the intention of its makers than our present patriotic President. But he was not a philosopher, he judged of men as they are, not as what we may hope they will be in a philosophic and enlightened age, and besides, he was too much trammelled by the maxims of experience and the principles of religion, which tells us that man is corrupt and the imaginations of his heart evil continually.—On this opinion of our nature a strong government was thought necessary; such a discipline as rulers of churches find necessary. But now, when all experience is laid aside, because a new experiment is to be made on enlightened man; and all religion is to be laid aside as having nothing to do with government or morality, and being a mere speculative and spiritual thing affecting souls not bodies; energy in government may be dispensed with, for every man will do right because he knows that he ought to do right; and dignity in government may be dispensed with for all men are equal, and in a republican government no man is above any other; and the first magistrate is but the first servant of the people.

Every republican has long deplored the great load of public debt which hangs about our neck, and as Mr. Gallatin, &c. has told us is a mill-stone that would sink us. Under the former administration we were told by Mr. Gallatin, &c. that this debt would ruin us. It is true it was the price of our liberty; but no matter, we had got our liberty and why should we pay the price! The former administration knew no other way of paying this debt but by taxes, and taxes must be paid by the people. But our present enlightened and philosophic President will make the servants of the people pay the debt: that is he will reduce the number of servants and reduce the wages of the servants retained, and by this economy will pay the debt without taxes on the people.

For instance, the army will be disbanded for in this millennium of reason and philosophy we shall have no more war—and in time of peace a militia will do as well. A militia is the natural strength of a country. If a foreign force should attack any state the inhabitants, merchants, farmers, &c. have only to pack up their goods and effects and retire to the strength of the mountains; the Governor may collect the archives, records, and treasure of the state and follow them; and in this security may send out the militia to repel the enemy. The militia fighting for their country will fight cheap and well: it is the cheap and safe defence of free nations.

Then as to the navy there will be no more maritime war.—The British and French have made peace and will not go to war any more, and will no more plunder our merchant-ships. We have therefore nothing more to fear but from the Algerines, and two or three frigates will be enough against them. We will take them one by one as the British did the northern confederacy, and not suffer them to unite. So that as to foreign nations we have nothing to fear. If any of them should go to war with us we can arm our militia and our merchant ships and fight it out with them.

Then as to our debts. It is true we have always said and still say that a public debt is a public curse; true we have not yet gone so far as to say (whatever we may think) that it ought not to be paid. But we may admit the duty of paying, and yet take away the means. Mr. Gallatin, &c. with all the taxes told us the debt would ruin us. Now, our philosophic President has eased the people of the taxes, and yet the debt is to be paid. What cannot philosophy do? and how will philosophy do this? The easiest thing in the world.

1. All superfluous offices and officers will be abolished.

For instance—If we are to have no army, and no navy, why should we have a Secretary of War, and Secretary of the Navy? Shall we keep up a Secretary of War for two or three companies; and a Secretary of the Navy for two or three frigates? Could not a clerk in the treasury office receive all their reports and make up all their accounts?

2. All salaries and compensations will be reduced.

Under the former administration the members of Congress had six dollars a day, while a day labourer has but one—as if in a republican government where all men are equal, a member of Congress could eat six times as much as a day labourer.

Under the former administration the President of the United States had twenty-five thousand dollars a year; while a schoolmaster who is equal in nature and equal in usefulness has not more than two hundred dollars. This superiority of salary was given to keep up the pomp and dignity of a public officer.—But this is approaching to monarchy, and our present republican and philosophic President disdains all pomp of this kind, and like a true servant of the people will content himself with common wages and give the surplus to pay the public debt.

For the same reasons all our patriotic republican and philosophic Secretaries and other officers will relinquish their superfluous salaries, retaining mere wages; especially Mr. Gallatin, who thinks a public debt a grievous evil, and will be content to live on little to reduce this evil.

I am sure that our republican and philosophic President has all these and many other economical reformations in view. His speech is but a sample of what we are to expect, and we may look for a golden age when public servants (or as they have heretofore been called officers) will ask no wages, and government will be supported and debts paid without any taxes? Nay, I should not wonder if in the progress of the perfectibility of mind we should be taught to live without labour and maintain our families without expence, and the multiplying human species should grow like the lilies of the field which neither toil nor spin. Labour was a curse following sin and philosophy will remove that curse.

NEW GOODS.

Abner & Jesse Barker,

Have just received and are now opening at their *Wholesale and Retail Store*, corner of Front and Market Streets, a large and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Cutlery Hardware, Queensware, Stationary, &c. &c. They still continue to keep, as usual, an elegant assortment of Superfine and Common

Boulting Cloths,

which are warranted good.

The above goods will be sold low for Cash or approved of Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, December 22, 1801.

N. B. They wish to contract for a *few hundred barrels Superfine Flour*, to be delivered by the first of March next, for which Cash will be paid.

WILLIAM STEELE,

Has just received and opened at his Store, a handsome assortment of

Merchandize,

which he will sell at the most reduced prices for Cash or approved of Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, December 22, 1801.

NOTICE.

HAVING observed an advertisement in the Pittsburgh Gazette, by the Sheriff of Allegheny County, offering for sale a Brick House and Lot of Ground, No. 320, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, with the other improvements thereon erected. I give this public notice that the title to said property is not nor never was vested in said Andrew Robertson, but belongs to the subscriber. Those who purchase after this notice will do it at their own risk.

JAMES ROBERTSON.

Pittsburgh, December 24, 1801.

FOR SALE,

800wt. Twine,

And a few Boxes of prime

RAISINS.

Being a consignment, will be sold only for Cash.

EBENEZER DENNY.

Pittsburgh, December 24, 1801.

B. S. SPITZER,

BEGS leave to inform the Public, that he has lately arrived from Europe, and has opened a STORE in Market Street, in front of Mr. H. WEIDNER'S, Hair-Dresser, where he sells all kinds of

DRY GOODS,

Wholesale and Retail, on the most reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh, December 23, 1801.

HAVING observed an advertisement in the Pittsburgh Gazette by the Sheriff of Allegheny County, offering for sale part of a Lot of Ground, No. 329, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, adjoining Third Street, Lots No. 330 and 331, and premises now occupied by John Hamsher, the property of Andrew Robertson, I hereby notify those whom it may concern, that said ground never was the property of said Andrew Robinson, and that the title is vested in me. I give this notice, that those who may incline to purchase may not plead ignorance.

BENJAMIN RICHARDS.

Pittsburgh, December 23, 1801.

A STRAY BULL,

CAME to the Island of the subscriber in the Allegheny river, about 13 miles from Pittsburgh, on the 3d of November last, a BLACK BULL, 3 years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away immediately.

B. F. BREWSTER.

December 10, 1801.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

NEW-YORK, *December* 10.

Letters from Lisbon to merchants in this place announce, that the Cape of Good Hope altho by Treaty declared to be a free port, nevertheless to remain in the hands of the British—They thought, and very wisely, that it could not be better kept than by themselves.

LANCASTER, *December* 16.

The election for a Senator of the United States, in place of Mr. Muhlenberg, took place this day in the Chamber of the House of Representatives, when George Logan (the *disinterested* peace-maker) was elected.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 16.

At the last session of the Supreme Court of this state, the question with respect to the constitutionality of an individual holding at the same time the office of Attorney General under the United States, and that of Recorder under the state of Pennsylvania, was fully argued and the decision laid over for next term—We understand, that this morning the Court gave their judgment in favor of the question: So that Mr. Dallas is both United States Attorney for the district of Pennsylvania, and Recorder of the city of Philadelphia.

Mr. Blakeley, American Consul at Jago de Cuba, states the origin of his misfortunes, from meddling in a prudential concern; and the master, supercargo, and crew of said ship, being implicated in a charge of mal-conduct on the voyage, are indebted for their deliverance from the Spanish mine to a strenuous exertion of interest made in their favour; and a douceur of four thousand dollars having been expended and paid on their account, to the officers of government at the Havanna.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, *October* 22.

"France is hastening to make Peace with all the world—nay, she has done it. She has signed a Treaty of Peace with Russia and Turkey as well as with Portugal.

The Parliament is positively to meet the 29th inst.

"Lord Cornwallis sets out for Paris to-morrow, before he goes to Amiens, where the Congress is to sit for signing the definitive treaty."

The news of peace reached the Havanna about the first of November, and instantly depressed the prices of importations from America.

A very judicious report is prevailing, of the credibility of which we cannot pretend to judge—It is, that the present Governor of this state, is contemplated to be our Minister at the Court of London!

GABRIEL DUBAC,

Has just received and opened for Sale, at his Store in Front Street, between Market and Wood Streets, a handsome assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Together with

GROCERIES

of the best quality, which he will sell on very moderate terms.

Pittsburgh, October 22, 1801.

FOR SALE.

A PLANTATION, situate in Westmoreland county, at the mouth of Jacob's creek, on Youghiogeny river, containing 294 acres and three-quarters, most part of which is rich bottom. There is a good farm house, &c. about 20 acres of the best timothy meadow, and 30 acres more of land cleared. There is a good mill seat on the tract, and it is one of the best stock farms in the country, as nearly 180 acres of the richest land in the world, may be easily watered and converted into meadow. There is a great plenty of fine fish, both in the creek and the river, and an orchard of 200 bearing apple trees, and several springs of excellent water. For terms apply to JAMES BERTHOUD, merchant, in Pittsburgh.

October 26, 1801.

Twenty-five Cents per pound,

will be given for

Combed Hogs Bristles,

by the subscriber, They will answer as well after the Hogs are scalded, as before, and those of a Hog of a year old, will answer. He hopes that to encourage manufactures in this western country they will be saved, as their is so little trouble in doing it.

JAMES C. RAMSAY, Brush-maker.

Pittsburgh, October 26, 1801.

NEW FALL GOODS.

William Woods & Co.

Have just received at their Store opposite the Court House, a large and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

well adapted to the present and approaching season, which they are determined to sell very low for cash or approved of country produce.

Pittsburgh, September 9, 1801. tf.

JAMES BERTHOUD,

WATER STREET,

Near HENDERSON'S FERRY,

Wholesale and Retail.

Besides the different kinds of GOODS, enumerated in the last Advertisement, he has just received a general assortment of

Cloths, Cloathings, Plains,

Blankets, Cotton and Linnen Check, Laces Flannels, Cotton and Worsted Stockings, Jeans Silk Umbrellas, Writing Paper, &c.

A supplement of

Groceries, Queensware, &c.

Pittsburgh, September 15, 1801.

For Sale, at the Printing Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, (Price, Five Dollars)

READ'S DIGEST

Of all such Acts of Assembly of Pennsylvania, as concern the Commonwealth at large—to which is added, an Appendix, containing a variety of Precedents, (adapted to the several acts) for the use of Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Attornies and Conveyancers.

July 16, 1801.

☞ Subscribers may be supplied with their Books.

CHEAP GOODS.

Scott & Trotter,

Have just received, and are now opening at their Store, corner of Market and Second Streets, an extensive and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

consisting of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARD, CHINA, QUEENS, GLASS and TIN WARES, BAR IRON, STEEL, SALT, &c. &c. &c.—Which they are determined to sell at the most reduced prices for cash or approved country produce.

In the above assortment there is

Irish Linnens, Silks and warranted Boulting Cloths.

Pittsburgh, September 10, 1801. tf.

THE subscribers take the liberty of informing the Inhabitants of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that they have commenced the TAYLOR Business, in the house lately occupied by Mr. Joseph Haigh, deceased. Those who please to favour them with their commands may depend on every exertion on their part to merit the approbation of the public.

Robert Baker,
John Hastings.

Pittsburgh, December 1st, 1801.

Jeremiah Barker & Co.

Have just received, and are now opening a neat and handsome assortment of

DRYGOODS,

suitable for the present and approaching Season, which they are determined to sell, as usual, at the most reduced prices.

Pittsburgh, 17th November, 1801.

N. B. They continue to keep a very handsome assortment of MILL and CROSS CUT SAWS of the best quality.

ISAAC GREGG,

Has just received at his Store in Market Street, a fresh supply of

NEW GOODS,

well adapted to the present and approaching season, among which are, a well chosen assortment of the best London Superfine BROADCLOTHS, SECOND CLOTHS, &c. also, CHINTZES, and CALICOES of the most handsome and newest figures, which he will dispose of at the lowest prices.

Pittsburgh, 18th November, 1801.

N. B. The highest price will be allowed for good Beetwax, Peltries, Country Linnen, &c.

JOHN HANNAH,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentlemen and Ladies of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, and the public in general, that he has commenced the above business in the house lately occupied by Mr. M'Knight, taylor, in Fourth Street between Market and Wood Streets, and next house to the Store of Mr. John Irwin. He hopes from his experience in the above business, and having laid in a stock of the best materials, and from his attention and desire to please, he will give general satisfaction to all those who may favour him with their custom.

Pittsburgh, November 12, 1801.

N. B. Two or Three good Journeymen will meet with a good and steady seat of work, by an early application.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are, for the last time required to make payment in one month from this date. Those who neglect this notice, may rest assured that compulsive measures will be taken after that time.

WILLIAM DUNNING.

Pittsburgh, November 25, 1801.

Wanted Immediately,

TWO Journeymen that are skilled in working at either Copper or Tin, to whom constant employment will be given for one year, and generous wages paid either by the piece or month. Apply to JOHN HAMSHER, Coppersmith and Tinplate worker.

Pittsburgh, November 26, 1801.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or Stolen out of the pasture of the subscriber, living in Newbury township, York county, on the night of Saturday the 28th instant, a black HORSE, 8 years old, about 16 hands high, has a star in his forehead, one hind foot white, is sunk a little on his wether, occasioned by the fistula, is unwilling to have the bridle put on, paces a little, but naturally inclines to trot, is good for either riding or drawing.—Whoever secures the thief and horse shall have the above reward, or Ten Dollars for the horse, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

PETER GRAMM.

November 30, 1801.

Information Wanted.

IF a certain ROBERT WILEY, from near Loughbricklands, in the county of Down, in Ireland, (who some time ago resided in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, but who removed to the back country, state of Virginia) be now living, it is requested by an aged mother, his sister and brothers (lately come into this country) that he will immediately write them the place of his present abode; directing his letter to Elizabeth Wiley, care of James Searling, merchant, Baltimore. Any information respecting the said Wiley, from any of his former acquaintances, will be thankfully received.

☞ Printers will please insert the above, and thereby obtain the prayers of an aged parent, and an almost helpless stranger.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or Stolen from the subscriber living on Indian Short creek, north west of the Ohio river, about the 20th of July last, a Strawberry Roan HORSE, about 15 years old, 15 hands high, branded on the near shoulder thus 2, a small white spot on one of his jaws, a star in his forehead—likewise, a Sorrel HORSE, 5 years old last spring, 14 hands and an half high, stout made, no brand recollected, both natural trotters. Whoever takes up said Horses and brings them to me, or notifies me thereof so that I can get them again, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges paid by

NATHAN UPDEGRAFF.

November 30, 1801.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed out of the Circuit Court of Allegheny County, will be exposed to sale at the Court-House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 28th of December, instant, the following real estates.

One Tract of Land containing two hundred and sixty two acres and fifty five perches, No. 3, in Cunningham's district, situate in Deer township, adjoining the Allegheny river, in Guyasuta's Bottom, about 7 miles from Pittsburgh.

One Tract of Land, containing two hundred and twenty one acres and seventeen perches, No. 8, in Cunningham's district, situate in Deer township, adjoining the Allegheny river, in Guyasuta's Bottom, about 5 miles from Pittsburgh.

One Tract of Land, containing two hundred and forty nine acres, No. 16, in Cunningham's district, situate in Deer township, adjoining lands of John Wilkins, jun. esq. about 6 miles from Pittsburgh.

One Tract of Land, containing two hundred and thirty five acres and one hundred and thirty five perches, No. 19, in Cunningham's district, situate in Deer township, adjoining lands of John Wilkins, jun. esquire, about 7 miles from Pittsburgh.

One Tract of Land, whereon James Sample lives, containing four hundred acres, situate in Pine township, on Girty's run, adjoining lands of John Wilkins, jun. esq. 3 miles from Pittsburgh.

One undivided moiety of a Tract of Land, containing four hundred acres, whereon Robert Scott now lives, situated in Pine township, on the waters of Pine creek, adjoining lands of Alexander M'Donald and Jacob Buckhard, and others, about 10 miles from Pittsburgh. Taken in execution as the property of James Sample.

Also, a Lot of Ground, No. 320, in the Town of Pittsburgh, upon which is erected a Brick House, Kitchen, Stable, and other improvements, situated in Fourth street, between Market and Wood streets.

Also, one-half of a Lot of Ground, No. 329, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, adjoining Third street, Lots No. 330 and 328, and the premises now occupied by John Hamsher.

And, also, a Tract of Land, near the mouth of Robinson's run, now in possession of —— Logan, containing four hundred acres, be the same more or less, adjoining lands of James Ewing, Thomas Thornburgh, and lands late of Col. John Campbel, deceased, in Robinson township. Taken in execution as the property of Andrew Robertson, at the suit of Joseph Patterson, for the use of Dunning M'Nair.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, Sheriff.

Pittsburgh, December 14, 1801.

Entered with the subscriber one of the Wood Rangers of Allegheny county, a dark grey HORSE, 13 or 14 years of age, about 13 hands high, large saddle marks, shod before, mane trimmed, no brand perceivable. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JOHN BELL.

Chartiers creek, 4 miles from Pittsburgh, December 8, 1801.

The subscriber requests all those indebted to the estate of JOSEPH HAIGH, deceased, to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands against said estate to bring in their accounts properly attested for adjustment.

JOHN WRENSHALL, Administr.

Pittsburgh, December 11, 1801.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber, living on Brokenstraw, a dark bay MARE, about 7 years old, 14 hands high; all her feet white, bald face, some saddle marks. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

DERIUS MEAD.

December 8, 1801.

Came to the place whereon the subscriber lives, five miles from Pittsburgh, and one mile from the Monongahela river, EIGHT HOGS; six of them marked with a crop off the left ear and two slits in the right, the other two are not marked. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JOHN REDDINGTON.

December 12, 1801.

Notice is hereby given to those who have left SADDLES with the subscriber to repair, longer than three months, that if they are not taken away before the 23d of this month, they will be sold for the repairs.

PETER KINTNER, Saddler.

Pittsburgh, December 1st, 1801.

SHERIFF's SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be exposed to sale at the Court-House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 28th inst. the following real estates, viz.

Twenty-eight acres of land and tenements, adjoining lands of William Thompson and the heirs of James Peoples, in Versailles township; also, 100 acres of land and tenements, adjoining of John Shearer and John Gill, in Versailles township. Taken in execution as the property of John M'Kee, at the suit of John Shearer, for the use of George Strahan.

One Tract of Land and Tenements, adjoining lands of Abdiel M'Clure, Esquire, and others. Taken in execution as the property of Thomas Girty, at the suit of the Administrators of Jacob Bausman, deceased.

A certain Brick Messuage and Tenement, being part of Farm, No. 3, in the manor of Pittsburgh, adjoining an alley on the north-west, and land sold by the defendant to William Gray, bounded also by land the property of John Hamman and Margaret Duncan, containing about 60 acres, be the same more or less. Taken in execution as the property of Archibald C. Reed, at the suit of William Earl.

Three hundred acres of Land, with the Appurtenances, and a Grist Mill, situated in Pitt township. Taken in execution as the property of Andrew M'Clure and Abdiel M'Clure, at the suit of Daniel Adgate.

Two hundred acres of Land and Tenements, be the same more or less, in Middlesex township, on the waters of Big and Little Connequenessing creeks, adjoining lands of Abraham Freyer, William Freeman, and others. Taken in execution as the property of James Carson, at the suit of Robert M'Gill, assignee of James Clemens.

Two hundred and fifty acres of Land and Tenements, be the same more or less, situated in Moon township, adjoining lands of Robert Vance, the Ohio river, Henry Ulery, and others. Taken in execution as the property of William Cheney and Adam Patterson, at the suit of James M'Kee.

Four hundred acres of Land and Tenements, be the same more or less, situated on the road from Pittsburgh to Franklin, 33 miles from Pittsburgh, whereon Matthew M'Ewen now resides, adjoining the donation line. Taken in execution as the property of John Hueys, at the suit of John Woods.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, *Sheriff.*

Pittsburgh, December 9, 1801.

Will be offered at Public Sale,

on Monday the 28th inst. at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, the following described property, to wit.

ONE Tract of Land called Pine Grove, situate on the Allegheny river, at the mouth of Pine run, and including the forks of said run, containing 548 acres, and 58 perches and allowance. This tract is well watered and timbered, and has the most valuable mill seat in that part of the country.

One other Tract of Land, situate on the Allegheny river and adjoining the above, containing 200 acres, &c.

One Donation Tract of Land, situate in the 5th district, and numbered 996, containing 200 acres, &c. The Neshanock creek runs through this tract. It also abounds in sugar trees, and a large proportion of it is first rate bottom.

One other Donation Tract of Land, No. 344, in the 2d district, containing 200 acres, &c. adjoining Campbell's settlement.

One other Donation Tract, No. 429, in the 2d district, lying on both sides of Slippery Rock creek, and adjoining Elliot's settlement, containing 200 acres, &c.

Also, K and L, being portions of Lots No. 133 and 132, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, containing 60 feet in front on Liberty street, and extending back 110 feet to Brewery alley, bounded by Marbury street, Liberty street and Brewery alley—and Lot No. 371, in said Borough, bounded by Grant street, Diamond alley and Fifth street.

Terms of Sale.—One-fourth part of the purchase money to be paid at the time of Sale, one-fourth part in six months, one-fourth part in nine months, and one-fourth part in twelve months from the day of sale. An indisputable title will be made for all the above described property.

STEEL SEMPLE.

Pittsburgh, December 10, 1801.

FOR SALE,

The time of a smart and very active

Mulatto Girl,

one and twenty years old, and who has about seven years to serve. Apply to JAMES BERTHOUD, merchant, Water Street, near Henderson's ferry.

Pittsburgh, 24th September, 1801.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber some time in June last, a red and white STEER, 8 years old; he is ear marked, but it is not describable. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

WILLIAM MARKS.

Allegheny county, Robinson township, Nov. 24, 1801.